millions are, in effect, taxes upon consumption, or excesses collected at the custom house. Six millions upon sugar-five and a half upon tobacco, and five and a half upon toa, are all strictly of this character; and so of all the remainder of her import duties, except one million of pounds. From excises, or inland taxes upon consumption, and from property taxes, the revenue receives hirty millions more; from stamps eight millions, and from other inland taxes nine millions. Here we have about three hundred and thirty-eight millions of deliars in our meaning of the word—three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars raised annually to meet one hun. dred and thirty-four millions of interest upon the public debt and the ordinary expenditures of the government. Our debt at the end of the current fiscal year asks less

than thirty millions to discharge its interest; and if peace were restored about forty or fifty millions more would cover the expenditures of the government.

France raises every year three hundred and fifty mil-

lions of dollars-of which the customs proper afford less than thirty millions, and internal taxes all the rest. Stamps yield sixty-eight millions; direct taxes upon land and other property ninety, and licenses, excises and other indirect taxes ninety-three millions more.

We have hitherto avoided direct taxation. We have

not had much or frequent occasion to resort to it, and we have all along had a decided aversion to excises, stamps collectors, first awakened by the vor of England to employ them against us be-fore the Revolution, and the ill timed introduction of them under the administration of the elder Adams-But England and the governments of the conti-nent have proved by an experience, full of the most trying financial exigencies, what the system of in-ternal taxation, direct and indirect, is capable of. The national wealth has everywhere grown under it im. measely. Whether it be so much in aid or hindrance of the general prosperity, it is certain that the community purse is filled so much faster than it is depleted, where the system obtains, that populations no greater than our own grow rich under burthens from four to eight times greater than we are now called upon to bear,

Arithmetically our resources answer the requirement easily. Suppose attesty millions a year required to pay the interest on our public debt, provide a sinking fund for its gradual reduction, and meet the ordinary ex-penses of the public service. The value of the real and personal property of the loyal States alone is eleven thousand millions of dollars. One per cent would give one hundred and ten yield forty millions, without a penny from tea, coffee ar sugar. These articles, assuming the consumption of the loyal States to be two-thirds of the quantities imported, when they were imported free of duty, would afford, at the rates proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury:—

Stamps in Great Britain pay to the revenue forty millions of dollars; in France, sixty-eight millions; with us they might pay say, ten millions very easily. The excise duties on British spirits amount to forty-five millions. We could charge our consumption with ten millions. These sums together make one nundred and eighty three millions. There still remain bank notes, legacies, car-

riages, tobacco, and other fit subjects of taxation, which would carry up the total to three times the ninety millions required; and the rates here suggested could therefore be cut down to one-third on the total product by reduction of these per centages, or judicious selection of the objects, and still cover the requirement completely. It is to furnish the data, not to indicate a scheme of taxation, that these points are presented. Our people must become familiar with the whole subject of national debt and the required provision for it. The facts and calculations given here are materials for the formation of such opinions as will guide the public judgment and action in the premises.

Hourd of Councilmen.

CLOSING MEETING OF THE BOARD—COMPLIMENTARY
RESOLUTIONS—SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The last meeting of this Board was held last evening. Morgan Jones, Esq., presiding. As soon as the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a num-ber of unimportant general orders passed by the Alder-

Morgan Jones, Esq., presiding. As soon as the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a number of unimportant general orders passed by the Aldermen were concurred in.

A resolution fixing the rate of compensation to carmen in the service of the city was fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per day, excepting when carrying away the refuse of sewers, in which case it will be three dollars.

A resolution appropriating \$775 to pay for the photographs of the Aldermen presented to Alderman Peck was concurred in, Mr. Pinckney humorously observing that the work was cheap. The Beard concurred to advertise for proposals to build a steam fire engine for Engine Company 37, after which a resolution tendering the thanks of the Beard to the clerks was adopted.

Mr. Obrow offired a resolution tanking the President for the able, dignified, courteous and impartial manner in which he has discharged the delicate and responsible duties of presiding officer. He accompanied the resolution with a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Barnsy seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Shevenson, who said it was a just tribute to the President. He proceeded to say that during the year the Beard had been called upon to legislate upon important matters, and when they were called upon to legislate in reference to the rebellion, the Beard was a perfect unit in all measures calculated to sustain the administration in the struggle that was now going on in our country. Party lines had been abrogated when great issues were at stake, and their action was perfectly harmonious throughout the year.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, after which the Prasspear replied as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen—For this very complimentary exhibition of your confidence and regard accept my carnest and sincere thanks. Upon occasions of this character, when, after continued association, officially and personally, our relations, upon the fact that council in the party of the

were lathed and plastered inside—a tank which might castly and speedily be accomplished—a great number of men would be supplied with comfortable quarters. The extensive grounds surrounding it afford ample space for drill, and it is in proximity to the barracks now occupied by the Thirtieth regiment. Then again, rumor has it that extrhworks are to be thrown up near the mouth of the river Don. The quarters of the men will necessarily have to be in the neighborhood. The House of Refuge, now very nearly completed, may be readily adapted to hold a battalon. It is a large and substantial building, containing rooms the officers in the Parliament House would be very glad to have at their disposal. Like the Exhibition Building, it is surrounded by extensive grounds. If any more troops are sent to the city—and there is every probability that before the next week is out, another regiment will be here—we trust the Municipal authorities will bring the accommodation afforded by the House of Refuge to the notice of his Excellency. In justice to the inhabitants of the eastern section of Toronto, this step should be taken.

If more men than can readily be accommodated in the buildings we have mentioned should be sent here, there are certain rows of stores in various parts of the city, the owners whereof would be very glad to fit them for the reception of a regiment or two. We know the officers object to quartering men in different buildings, but from its larger size any such necessity must arise less frequently in Toronto than in any other city of the Western Frovince. Should a long say by the troops be expected, barracks may have to be built. The ordnance grounds are close to the railways, the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern lines passing within a stone's throw of the present barracks, so that every facility exists for the conveyance of stores at the lenst possible expense.

It is rery probable also that in the event of a war Toronto gill be made a large navaul station. Our position upon the land, The Americans will ne

New York, Dec. 31, 1861. In your article in to-day's issue you say you do not think the government will have to refund the duties on goods imported and in bonded warehouse before the pas-gage of the act alluded to, which raised the duties, and gage of the act alluded to, which raised the duties, and which higher duties have now been forced out of the merchants. An old principle of law is, "No law can be made retreactive;" and this would be essentially go, and will undoubtedly cause us trouble with foreign Powers; and justly, for we curselves objected to Spain doing, in principle the same thing, though the case there was not as aggravated as this one, viz:—When she made a new tariff for Cuba we demanded, and she refunded, duties on goods shipped, but not arrived, when the new tariff went into effect—on the principle that our merchants had made their calculations, and perhaps sales to arrive, on the old basis. Can she not claim the same immunity now for Spanish houses holding sugars? and is not "what is sauge for the goose, sauce for the gander?" MERCHANT.

City Intelligence.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUT AGAINST THE TREUNE,—Charles T. McClenachan, Esq., the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, took the necessary preliminary steps yesterday to prosecute the Tribune for a libelous article that appeared in that journal on Saturday, charging him with being the financial agent of the "Ring," and by the use of the convenient phrase, "it is understood," intimating that he received \$20,000 on the Hackley contract. This stab at Mr. McClenachan, whose reputation is unblemished, is made to defeat, if possible, his re-election to the clerkship of the Board.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

ENTENCE OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDS AND DB. LOW-ENBERG, CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGIRES.

DEGREE.

JAN. 6.—The argument in arrest of judgment in the case of Charles M. Jefferds and Dr. Lowenberg (both of whom had been convicted of murder in the first degree), which was set down for this morning, took place before the Recorder. When the prisoners were brought up for sentence a few days since, it was stipulated by counsel for Lowenberg that the decision of the Court relative to Jefferds would be agreed to by him, as the same question was involved in both cases. same question was involved in both cases.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. James T-Brady, counsel for Jefferds, the matter was postponed

till Saturday; but Mr. Henry Clinton, counsel for Dr. Lowenberg, having had more time to prepare the argument than Mr. Brady, Mr. Clinton was selected to address the Court on a motion in arrest of judgment. His main proposition in arguing against the constitutionality of the present law of murder in the first degree was that penal statutes should be constructed strictly, and that the present law was so ambiguous that this Court had no power to impose any sentence what-ever. He contended that there was no law in force at the time the indictment was found against which the offence tion. There was an omission in the statute to provide any penalty for murder in the first degree, and therefore it was as though there was no such offence alluded to upon the statute book; for a crime without a punishment

apon the statute door, for the state of the passed upon by the Court of Appeals, Judge Denie having clearly stated that it was the intention of the Legislature

to retain the death penalty.

Mr. Brady, in a brief but able speech, reiterated the views which his associate took in reference to the present law relative to murder, and in the to do an act and the performance of it were very different. Whatever might have been the intention of the Legislature in framing the law of murder in the first degree, the omission to state explicitly what the punishment shall be was fatal.

The Recorder said that, although it was a disgrace to the Legislature of this State that the question of murder in the first degree should be left open to discussion, his duty in the matter was perfectly clear. In the face of the decision of Judge Denio in the case of Mrs. Hartung, he could not announce as the opinion of this Court that there was no punishment for murder in the first degree.

The control of the co acquittal, but in vain. No human efforts could overcome the terrible array of facts and circemstances which were brought to bear against you. And now you, yet under twenty-five years of age, stand here a convicted morderer, and, as far as I have been able to observe, have as yet exhibited no sorrow for your crimes. Your sentence, which will be imperisonment and death, will, I hope, cause you to realize your awful situation. You cannot escape punishment, and in your felon cell, in the long, weary nights yet to come, you will, if you have not already done so, think with horror upon the crime you have committed, and realize with bitter remorse the fearful judgment you die, repent and seek forgiveness of Him who is ready and willing to forgive, is the sincere prayer of the Judge who presided at your trial, and who now, in the discharge of his selemn duty, pronounces sentence upon you according to law. The sentence of the Court is that you, Charles M. Jefferds, for the murder and felony of which you have been convicted, shall, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1868, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, suffer the penishment of death, and that you shall be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment of death shall be inflicted.

Jefferds did not exhibit the slightest feeling when the

Jefferds did not exhibit the slightest feeling when the sentence was pronounced, but, on the contrary, showed the same indifference which his countenance manifested throughout the trial. When he took his seat he looked around the room and emtied, and appeared as happy as if he were about to be released from the iron hand of jus-

sentence of DR. LOWENBERG.

Dr. Moses Lowenberg, convicted of the murder of Mr. Hoffman, was then placed at the bar for sentence Mr. Clinton said that he had been requested by his client to say that, although the jury had convicted him of morder in the first degree, he did not contemplate causing the death of the unfortunate deceased.

His Honor, in sentencing the prisoner, addressed him

say that, although the jury hand convicted him of murder in the first degree, be did not contemphate causing the death of the unfortunate deceased.

His Honor, in sentencing the prisoner, eddressed him Moses Lowenberg, you have been indicted, tried and convicted for furder in the first degree. Able and dilingent counsel exhausted overy effort in your definee, and witnesses of high standing and character appeared as covercame all, and an impartial jury have pronounced against you their verdict of graitly. In the justice of the verdict of graitly and the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice of the verdict of graitly and the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice of the verdict of graitly of the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice, the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice, the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice, the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice, the justice of the verdict of graitly of the justice, the justice of the verdict of graitly. In the justice, th

was a fatal mistake. It was at best a wretched quarre as to whether a door should be open or shut, and you pursued it to the death. You chose to be the averager of your own wrongs, as you considered them, and now you case will be a warning and example to others. The words of your victim, "Let the door be closed," will sound with terrible force on jyour ears when, in obedience to the command of the law, the doors of your prisan house shall be closed upon you, never to be opened for you grave. The sentence of the Court is that you, Mosses Lowenberg, for the murder and felony of which you have been convicted, shall, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of ten o'cick A. M. and two o'clock P. M., suffer the punishment of death, and that you shall be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment shall be indicated.

Counsel for Jefferds and Lowenberg will procure a writ of error, and the cases will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Prison until such punishment shall be inflicted.
Counsel for Jefferds and Lowenberg will procure a writt of error, and the cases will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Oblituary.

DEATH OF HON. JUDGE LEGRAND, OF MARYLAND.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Bec. 25.]

The press that morning records the demise of our distinguished fellow-clizon, the Hon. John C. Legrand, late Chief Justice of the State of Maryland. He died on Saturaby last at his residence in this city, after a brief illners, has health and vigorous constitution succumbing to a violent state of consumptive asthma.

Judge Legrand has been a man of mark in this city and State from his youth up, and that as the result of his own native powers, his great perceptive faculties, clear and precise discernment, assiduity and commanding intellect. With but few of the advantages of youth beyond those which pertain to the individual, he entered his professional career as one in which success was to be achieved only by diligence and merit; but his active and comprehensive mind allied him yeary early and intimately with the political interests of the State, and he was identified with the democratic party. His taleant, zeal and cloquence immediately commended him to the regard and comfidence of his party, and the youth of his public life was honored by his cisculon to the legislature in 1830. Upon the assembling of this body he was invited to the office of feerstary of State by Governor Francis Thomas, and accepted the appointment, which he rieffled with signal ability. Buring the term of Governor Thomas, Chief Justice Archer, of the Baltimore County Court, deceased, and Mr. Legrand was chosen as his successor. We very well remember the consternation with which the appointment was received. Old democrats were indignant, and the vonerable "Court House clique" was overwhelmed with well affected, if not real dismay, and sneer-day in the election of a "boy." But the youthful Judge took his seat, and before he had presided a single term it was not only apparent than no "boy

The Will of Chiar Justice Williams.—Chief Justice Thomas S. Williams, of Connecticut, who died a few days since, has left a large fortune, which he appears to have distributed with much discrimination. He has given to his wife the sum of \$10,000, with all the horsehold property, library, &c., and an annuity of \$2,000 a year, in quarterly instalments. To twenty persons, teatives or richeds, he has given \$2,000 each, to his two sisters, \$120 a year, and the occupancy of a home; to five other persons, \$120 a year each, annually, during their lives; and to two other persons, \$1,000 each. After some other small bequests to individuals, he gives to the American Tract Society, the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Home Missionary Society, \$5,000 each, to the American Tract Society, \$1000 to the American Education Society, \$2,000; to the American Education Society, \$2,000; also to the Sabbath School Union, American Christian and Foreign Union, Colonization Society, Hartford Pemale Reneficent Society, Hartford Orphan Asylum, and Hartford Widows' Society, each \$1,000; American Scannen's Society, American Temperance Union, the Hartford Young Mon's Institute, and the Library of the Centre Church, each \$500. The remainder of the estates to residuary legatees.

Arrivals and Departures.

AFFIVALS and Departures.

AFFIVALS.

AFFIVALE.

AFFIVAL

Central, 62 a 1/2; Galena and Chicago, 66 1/4 a 2/4 Cleveland and Toledo, 35 1/4 a 36; Chicago and Rock Island, 52 a 1/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 57 a 1/2; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,

Waumay.—Sales of 300 bbis. were made at 20 1/6.

18 a 19; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 104 tral 8's, 1st mortgage, 923/4; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 87 a 88.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:-

\$710,842 28 as a remittance from California. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on de mand; the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent, pay-able on demand; the New York Equitable Insu-rance Company, a semi-annual dividend of ten per

cent, payable on the 9th inst.

The following resolution was adopted at th neeting of the associated banks, held on Saturday

last:—
Resolved. That, inasmuch as it is now probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will be compelled to resort to demand notes in payment of government obligations, which notes will largely become the circulating modium of the country, and inasmuch as the banks will be pressed to receive them on deposit and in payment of debts; therefore,
Resolved, That before we consent to receive such notes, we must require that such logal provision be made by Congress as shall insure their speedy redemption, and that a committee of this association be appointed to consider that subject and report to an adjourned meeting.

A majority of the committee make the following

A majority of the committee make the following report, which has yet to be acted upon:—

sider that subject and report to an adjourned meeting.

A majority of the committee make the following report, which has yet to be acted upon:—

The special committee appointed on the 28th ult. to consider what course should be pursued by the associated banks of the city of New York relative to the demand issues of the government respectfully report that the criefting legislation and the measures now before Congress embrace the following facts:—

1. No provision appears to have been made or proposed for funding the first issue of demand netes, limited by the act of the extra session of Congress to fifty millions, except that they continue receivable for public dues.

2. A second issue of fifty millions is now proposed in an additional section of the National Currency bill, to be a legal tender in all parts of the country, to be the same a soin in all dealings with government, not to be payable at any stated place, to be receivable everywhere for public dues, their issue and reissue by government (so your committee read the proposed section) to terminate when the national currency to be issued by banks and individuals shall amount to one hundred millions of dollars; and being receivable for government stock, these are fundable.

3. No alteration has been made in the reserve of coin required in the original National Currency bill; but, the second issue of demand notes being a legal tender, these would, it is probably assumed, take the same position as coin in the proposed national banking system, as part of that reserve, and be funded upon the general resumption of specie payments, if not before.

These measures contemplate an alteration of the monetary standard: they propose to demonatize gold and silver, and would convert these into merchandise for all anus of five dollars and over; money values or prices of every kind would become subject to the altered standard or legal tender, and the receiving of this new legal tender is ease.

The following resolutional). Your committee entertain the hope that the emission

following variations as compared with the previous week :-
 Government securities
 £66,738

 Other securities
 192,747

 Cein and bullion
 343,661

 Notes aremployed
 663,686

520 Go. b30 80½ 50 Go. c. 51½ 57 520 Go. b10 80½ 57 57 520 Go. b10 80½ 50 Go. b10 80½ 57 57 520 Go. b50 80½ 50 Go. b50 60½ 500 Wissiana 6°s. 50 500 Go. b50 50½ 500 Missouri 6°s. 40½ 50 Go. b50 50½ 500 Missouri 6°s. 70½ 100 Harlem RR. 12½ 500 Hill coup bds. 70½ 50 Harlem RR. 12½ 1000 Louisiana 6°s. 60 2000 Mich 6°s. 1678 78 166 Mich Sken In RR. 12½ 5000 Deil, Jaw RR. 18½ 50 Panama RR. b30 113 1000 Mich 6°s. 1600 90 Go. 100 Go. 510 90½ 50 Panama RR. b30 113 1000 Mich 6°s. 60 90 Go. 510 90½ 50 Panama RR. b30 113 1000 Mich 6°s. 60 90 Go. 510 80½ 50 Panama RR. b30 113 100 Mich 6°s 60 90 Go. 510 80½ 50 Panama RR. 500 113 100 Mich 6°s 60 60 Go. 510 80½ 50 Go. 510 80½

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. SATURDAY, Jan. 4-2 P. M.

Plous.—The market was firm for some grades of shipping qualities, and at an advance of 5c. per bbl. The sales embraced about 14,000 bbls.; extra State sold at \$5 85%. WHEAT was quiet but firm. Sales embraced about

20,000 bushels.

Conw was quiet and prices unchanged. Sales em-

government and produced grave gradeness to the Things Hagland hald also from the contact, their country in the order for the States.

SHIPPING NEWS

Canada Boston Jan 22 Liverpeol
FOR CALIFORNIA
Northern Light. New York Jan 11 Aspinwall
Champion New York Jan 21 Aspinwall
KINGSTON, JA., HAYANA, MATANZAS AND NASSAU, N. P.
CIGATOR—From New York for Kingston, Ja., on the 20th
day of cach month. The Cleator leaves for New York on the
6th of cach month, and will be due here about the 15th.
COLUMBIA AND MANION—No stated days are yet fixed for
the departure of the Columbia and Marion for Havana, but
they will sall about every ten days, touching at Key West outward and homeward.
Kannas—From New York for Havana via Nassau, NP, on
the arrival of every alternate Cunard steamer at New York
MATANZAS—From New York for Matanzas on the 5th day of
cach month. From Matanzas on the 22d, due at New York on
the 25th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD wild be sealed.

Port of New York, January 4, 1862.

CLFARED.

Ship Belmont, Grant. London—J W Elwell & Co.
Ship Ophelia, Johnen, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—J
Notion, Jr.,
Ship Borneo, Reed, Philadelphia—Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Ninoweh, Roney, London—Snow & Burgess.
Bark Lauriston (Br.), Adamson, Cork—G & J Knox & Co.
Bark F Secor, Thomson, Constantinople—Lawrence, Gilea
& Co.
Bark Eliza Barss (Br.), Corper, Bermuda—Tucker & Lightbourne.

pourne.

Brig Win Tell, Christopheraen, Cork—Holmboe & Co,
Brig State of Maine, Cates, Maraellles—Moore & Henry,
Brig Ganges, Dearborn, Legisors—Trank & Bearborn,
Brig J Butler, Powers, Barbados, &c—Smith & Lockwood,
Brig Veneran (Br.) Drew, Clenfuego—Br S Small,
Schr H O Warren (Br.) Ray, Yarmouth—D R Dewolf,
Schr G Bent (Br.) Howard, St John, NB—D R Dewolf,
Schr A Hastings (Br.), Chipman, St John, NB—P I Nevius,
Son.

Schr L S Davis, Bishop, Port Royal, SC-McCready, Mott

Schr L S Davis, Bishop, Port Royal, SC-McCready, & Co.
Schr Bergen, Cole, Baltimorr—McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr Bergen, Cole, Baltimorr—McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr N J Brayton, Milliken, Baltimore—L Kenny,
Schr N J Brayton, Milliken, Baltimore—L Kenny,
Schr Singer, Schreiber, Master,
Schr D Davidson, Ketchun, Deal's Island—Master,
Schr D Bavidson, Ketchun, Deal's Island—Master,
Schr Enterprise, Lewis, Snow Hill—A C Havens,
Schr Triumph, —, Philadelphia—J W McKee,
Schr J M Havlor, Pirene, Moston—H R Rackett,
Schr J M Tavlor, Pirene, Moston—H R Rackett,
Schr J M Tavlor, Pirene, Moston—H R Rackett,
Schr J M Warren, Chapman, New Haven—Master,
Schr Evrlyn, Falmer, Stamford—R Sanford,
Schr Sarah Elizabat, Greenport—Jaker,
Schr Sarah Elizabat, Greenport—Jaker,
Schr Sarah Elizabat, Greenport—Haker,
Schr Sarah Elizabat, Greenport—Haker,
Schr Sarah Elizabat, Sanford, Philadelphia,
ARRIVED.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, ———Maeter.
Sloop Remington, Remington, Bristol-L Kenny.
Scamer M Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steamer M Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steamer M Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mcax Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, Nov 20, with make and 148 passengers and specie, to D B Allen.

Ship Mcax Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, Nov 20, with make and 148 passengers (all well), to C H Marshall & Co.

Ship Victoria, Anderson, Leadon, Isle of Wight 47 days, with make and 60 passengers, to E E Morran. From lon 30 had heavy W gales; was in sight of the Highlands latt instance of the control of the control

Mascella meouss.

The steamship Edinburg, Capt Mierhouse, sailed at noon yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Bring H D Russians, Feven. from Philadelphia 28th ult for Barbados, after getting as far down as Kewcastle, was found to leak so bodly (having 5 feet water in her hold) that the crew refused to go to sea in her, and she returned for repeirs; will have to be hauled out. She had a cargo of flour, tobacco, Ac.

Wednesday meet for Norsich. She immediately sunk, and all hands are supposed to have perished.

PLYMOUTH, E, Dec 22—Owing to the great difficulty and heavy expense of raising the shp Lady Franklin, it was decided on the 18th to sell are by auction. She will be sold on the 21st; a large quantity of stores and sails have been saved and will be sold on the 21th.

Off and on at Balta Dec 17, barks Stella, with 500 sp; Mary

d home. Capt Fish, of ship Florida, NB, reports her at Honolulu by 9, 1259 wh 22,000 lbs bone this season; refitting for an-Nov 9, 1259 wh. 22,000 lbs bone this season; refitting for another staton N.

Capt Worth, of bark San Francisco, NB, reports her at Manitius Nov 4, 70 sp hast cruise—900 as 220 with all told; all well. Bound to Madagascar, Mozambinos, and home.

Capt Pode, of bark Carnelia, NB, reports her at sea Nov 1, lat 9 47 N, len 15 19 W, oil as, at Fayal; bound to Isles de Los for wood and water, thence S.

Capt Lincoln, of bark Elisha Dunhar, NB, reports her at Mauritius Nov 6, 600 sp en board—670 bibs all told. John O West, of Worcester, Mass, was drowned Sept 16 by the upenting of a boat.

Cept Brewnson, of bark Barnstable, NB, reports her at Hilo Nov 7, to go 8 same day; would return in Spring to refit for another season N; had 600 wh 10,00 los be a.

Capt Alken, of ship Armb. FH, reports he at Honebula Nov 6, 65 wh 10,000 los bose this season. Has 800 wh on freight from the Reindeer, of NB, and would at it on a cruise and hems.

6, (5) wh 10,000 his bone this susson. Har Now who de regarders in the Heindeer, of NB, and would at it on a cruise and home.

Herk America, Luce, of Holmes' Hole, was at Mauritius Nov 5, 630 as all told, 370 last cruise. Expected to be at home in May or June.

Foreign Ports.

Astriwall, Dec 17—Art virt Gosta Rica, Peel, NYork; 19th schr Aithea, Filladelphia; 20th, bark Gen Warren, Boston; 25d, 1vig Golden Load, Leelle, NYork,
Sid 14 h, bark Mary Lee, Cuba; schra John S Lee, Cleniue, 19th, ira Bliss, Fronters; 12th, brig San Antonio, Cuba; 25d, ship Reliance, do; 24th, schr A Townsend, do.

Boarav, Nov 27—In port ships Lady Blessington, Bennett, from Boston, unc; Fanny Mell, my, Smith, from Sunderland do; Panther, Gannett, from Calcutta, de; Shakapaara, Nov cross, from Liverpool, do; Champton, Bisbee, from Sunderland do; Panther, Gannett, Joekson, from Carlett, do; S C Grant, Illuckley, from Calcutta via Point de Galle, do; Sca Lion, Alexanaer, from Shelds, do; Romulus, Lord, for London; Lafayette, Small, for Care Negrais.

Chixcan issano, Dec 3—30 formulus, Lord, for London; Lafayette, Small, for Care Negrais.

Chixcan issano, Dec 3—30 formulus, Lord, for London; Lafayette, Small, for Care Negrais.

Chixcan issano, Dec 3—4 reach Florence Rogers, Beatty, NYork.

Langette, Sinail, for Cabe Negrais.
CHINCHA ISLAMOS, Dec 3—Sid ship Rocklight, Hadley, Cork for orders.
HAYANA, Dec 25—Arrachr Florence Rogers, Beatty, NYork, Sld 27th, schr W H Makory (robel), Campbell, Furnito; 28th, Sr steamship Labuan, Hanson (rom Grimaby), Matameros.
Cld 28th, brig Morning Light, Blair, Boston.
Fort Manla, 45, Dec 17. previous schr Storm Cloud, San Francisco Che 18th, State Control of the Control of the Property of the Property of the Morning Light, Thomas, San Francisco: schr M Worthington, Tahiti.

BALTIMORE, Jan 2—Arr schrs Circussian, Hatch, Sonth Deer late: Ada Francisco: schr M Worthington, Tahiti.

BALTIMORE, Jan 2—Arr schrs Circussian, Hatch, Sonth Deer late: Ada Francisco; schr M Worthington, Nork; Herschell, Blidsail, do via Annapolis. Returned—Brig France Jane, hence for St Johns, Pk, returned to Annapolis lat in charge of the first older, Capt kirch, with several young men who were secreted on board, having deserted when off Smith Point, to Virginia; the brig will proceed on her voyage without further detention under command of her former make when J F Durite, Davis, New York; Ripple, Hedden, do with Schrift Storm J F Durite, Davis, New York; Ripple, Hedden, do with Storm J F Durite, Davis, New York; Ripple, Hedden, do with Schrift Storm J F Durite, Davis, New York; Ripple, Hedden, do with Storm J F Durite, Davis, New York; Ripple, Hedden, do with Schrift Storm J Rames Research, and Schrift Schrif wm G Martin. Cld Be brig Onward, Higgina, Kingaton, Jaishra J F Durfee, Davia, New York; Ripple, Hedden, do vis Chesapeake.

FALL RIVER, Jan 3-Sid schr J Parker Sr, Gildersleeva, NYork.

NEWPORT, Jan 1—Arr schr Delphene, Ross, Provdence for NYork; sloop Blackstone, Allen, do do.

2:—Arr schr Chief, Norris, Amboy for Boston.

In port at 8 AM, ship Belle Creole, ashore on the W side of Gott Island—Hee say, and will some off at high water, brigg Reswood, Melville, for Havana ready; Wabaah, from Cardens; J Pierce, J Balch, Matron, E Y Newton; schrs Susan a Mary, Taylor, from Narragansett Pier for Elizabethport; W Passon, J P Ross, H B Gibson, Champion, Hlawatha, Agricola, Sea Ranger.

Fillabell-Pilla, Jan 3—Below, steamer Kennebec, Garton, from Nyork; brig H Leeds, Grant, from Portland. Cld schrs D P Hielman, Hagam, Annapolla; A Hammend, Higgins, Boston. Sid ship M Stiton, Rowland, Cork.

Leves, Jan 1—The ship Hotyhead, for Liverpool, and bark Courad, for Bahla, wentto raw this afternoon.

3. 11 AM—The brig Victoris from Laguayra, arrived at the Breakwater this morning. A strong N wind prevalis, and a tremendously big sea is running. Weather clear and cold. No classicrs to report.

PORTLAND, Jan 2—Arr bark Lucy Frances, Jones, Havana via Provincetown; shir Hyena, Davis, Philadelphia. Below, self-A Celby, Harriman, from Guracoa. Cld schr Christina, Kiright, Fortress Monroe. Sid ship G W Bournet bark Sarah B Hale, and Ionic; brig Ashier; schr Paragon; and others.

PHOYDENCE, Jan 2—Arr steamer Ospray, Kenney, New